THE DIVIDED LAND LEAGUE. BEFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE TO

UNITE THE TWO BODIES.

& Plan by which Members with Personal Aningonisms were to be Kept Out of the Peoposed Provisional Governing Committee The Land Learne in this city is divided Istathe Parnell Land League and the Irish National Land and Industrial Lengue.

meetings of the former are held in Mott Momeetings of the Artisen avenue, and those of meria had a Academy Hall in Third avenue, Considerable acrimony has been developed. The arrest and reimprisonment of Michael Davit moved each League to make a public protect. There were men in either Lengue who thought that a mass meeting should be held. and that the speakers should be distinguished enigns of American birth, with a view to confor to Mr. Gladstone and his supporters in Parliament an indication that Americans sympathire with Trishmen in their struggle. Commillions were appointed by both organizations to get up the meeting. Then it was suggested that the moment was favorable for a permanent

with the conviction that no union rought about. The mass meeting d be browned about the mass needing not held.

Mr. Parnell came to the United Rian Mr. Parnell came to the United Rian Mr. Parnell thand League seateday. "a number of men who had identified with revolvtionary movements eland in this city constituted themselves a stion committee. They surrounded and opolized Mr. Parnell. Under their amplies eling was held in Matison Square Garden rowation to him and Mr. Dillon. The actificate men was offensive to many Irish-Now Yes, and they were allegated. states, it was evident that Mr. Par-sad learned something, and those and been kert about found it easier or with him. On the day of his departure, sher with him. On the day of his departure, the was hastened by the meeting of Parsen, he invited a number of gentlemen to a srence in the New York Hotol. A Proceed Committee to look after the movement and inaugurated was named, and, in the large that conveyed him to the steamship, rose the names of the gentlemen whom he red to have take charge of the organization a League in America. He named Dr. Windering as Chairman of the Provisional militee. From this committee sprang the migation known as the Fitch Avong ray, the meetings being heal in the Fitch

Avenue Hotel. The meetings were afterward transferred to Moit Memorial Hall. The Parnell Land Lenge, the leaftlimate successor of the Fifth Avenue Land League, meets in this hall, and Pr. Kearney is a member.

"The men who had been prominent in the Malican Square Garden meeting did not like tabelef out in the cold. They organized under the name of the Astor House Committee, but changed their meeting place to Academy Hall, calling themselves the Irish National Land and Industrial League of New York.

"The Academy Hall men thad a central treasurer in this city to whom the branches were to send money. The Parnell Land Leaguers organized branches apon the principle that each branches apon the principle that each branches apon the principle that cach branches are also the principle that cach branches are about the principle that cach branches are about the principle that cach branches this city on the evening before the convention was held. On the following day he was elected Secretary of the Lengue in America. The question as to whether there should be a central treasurer in America was stouly contested. The Parnell Land League mea and the elerny stronuously optosed the appointment of such a treasurer. The Academy Hall men, including a number of the trustes of the Skirmishing fund, as strenuously devocated it. They carried their point by a minority of one. Father Walsh of Waterbury, Conn., who had been opposed to the creation of the office, was induced by friends of the League, who represented to him that if a responsible person were not put in the place, contributions to the fund of the League, who represented to him that if a responsible person were not put in the place, contributions to the fund of the League, who represented to him that if a responsible person were not put in the place, contributions to the fund of the League, who represented to him that if a responsible person were not put in the place, contributions treasurer of their own, to whom the branches were directed to forward their money. The Paraell Land League men began to organize branches without regard to geographical limits, and usually in connection with a Catholic charch, Their principle, so far as the branches are concerned, has been, 'Pay your initiation fee, and your dies thereafter, elset your own treasurer, and send your money direct to Dublin.'

After Davin's departure the burden of the "After Daviti's denarture the burden of the conduct of the League fell upon the shoulders of Father Waish. Finding his multiplied duties onerous, he called a convention of the League in Buffalo in January. A new board of officers was chosen, and Father Waish was restead treasurer. The Parnell Land League, desiring to prevent a possible repetition of the scandals and mismanagement attending the recention of funds raised in this country by Irish organizations, in the event of a less trustworthy man than Father Waish being elected treasurer, succeeded in securing a change in

resention of funds raised in this country by frish organizations, in the event of a least rustivative man than Father Waish being elected treasurer, succeeded in securing a change in the Constitution of the League making it options with the branches to send their money to the transurer here or to the home authorities. They also had the word 'Industrial' stricken from the title of the League.

"The delegates from both halls returned from Buffalo with no kinnly feelings toward each other. A promisent member of the Academy Hall organization attended a recent meeting of our Executive Committee, and suggested a union between the two halls. A conference committee from our organization was appointed to confer with a similar body from Academy Hall. But the negotiations came to a standstill at the point where the formation of a joint Executive Committee to zovern the united organizations came into question. Our proposition was that each organization should select ten hames, and that the twenty men named should form the Executive Committee. The Academy Hall people suggested that twenty hames should be submitted on either side, and that each organization should select ten hames, and that the twenty men named should form the Executive Committee. The Academy Hall people suggested that twenty hames should be submitted on either side, and that each organization should have the runtit to take ten names from the list offered by the other organization. We did not like this plan, becausing that we were the best judges as to the ten men who should go from our body to the Executive Committee, we made a further attempt to secure annon on the basis of arbitration by Father Walsh in the formation of the Executive Committee, but the failure to bold the meeting as Thursday evening. His course has been somewhat swortly commended upon by Leanuers throughout the either to bold the meeting as Thursday evening. His course has been somewhat he work for resert all along. Said by Walland to these of Academy Hall, restorial, and the conducts is the movement and hough we are uncertically nine or on times stronger than the Mott Memoria find organization; I waited on the central bady of that organization; I waited on the central bady of that organization; I waited on the central bady of that organization recently with a view to uncome the desire of the central bady of that organization and organization. We made no consider the cest plan of uncommittee, were appointed to consider the central transfer of the desired of the bady of a local transfer of the desired of the bady of a local transfer of the desired of the bady of the organization of the bady of the committees was as formed and of forming a committee to cope to under Lagrie until the next election. There are men in both organizations who seem to have carried to have present the lagre, frowing out of their portripations in other first movements, lower each of their particulations in other first movements. deare then in both organizations who have corsons feelings, growing out of the patients in other links intoversents, and the committee and barring action in the committee and barring action of dischass, we proposed that each ion should choose ton names from a finite substitude by the other, and solly just so chosen should make up they are consensable in make up they are consensable in the proposition. They gid not accept their offer to extra out of the consensable in the consensable in the names to the same that the consensable in the same that is not become a finite said. In the consensable in the same that the consensable in the same that the consensable in the same that the consensable in the conformation.

sulcome of a posse with authority, because sulcome of description to take part happened to have engages on that date. The failure to look the law was not due to be matrify of the common of the matrify of the common of the matrify of the common of the part of the Structure of the Parnell Land onted to confer with Academy of Pacetas avening, the letter its Charman, Suggesting arbitra-See Executive Committee, was a committee was a committee of Academy Hait fort of the failure of the negotian on Friday evening, and wainces reply to Chairman the effect that, if there was no agreement otherwise, if might filled and both organizations to dut and permit the united meet through delegates or in

den

THE COUNTRYMAN IN TOWN. A Motel Clerk's Whimsient Sketch of a Kind

of Guest that he Doubtless Prizes. "There's a heavy crop of country people in the city this year," said a hotel clerk in one of the down-town hotels yesterday. "The Gershom & Seixus against Peter M. Baum, as queerest thing to a countryman when he first attorney, accusing him of abusing the proceedputs up at a large house in the city is the absolute freedom from all constraint. He can't re-alize that some one won't make remarks if he stays out after 10 o'clock. It seems so strange | serious offences. About July 5, 1878, Marie A that he can pull bad cigars in any part of the building without calling down somebody's wrath on his unsophisticated head. It's such a stupendous thing that he can come in and get his meals at any time without causing trouble. The simple fact of his being abie to go and

can't understand There's a great change in the appearance of countrymen this year as compared with several asking his signature to a written consent waivcountryman from the throng by his slouch

as a broad-brimmed felt. Still, its most enthusiastic advocatecan't claim that it's a fashionable head covering."

"How do you distinguish countrymen this year?"

"As usual, by the hat. Now, every countryment wears a tile. Nothing but a silk hat will do; and they always cover the greater part of it by a wide band of crape; not that they're really in mourning, although the country cousin's capacity for being in mourning is really unifmited, but because there is aiways a tendency to sober everything bright and striking about their cosiomes for lear it will look loud. Nowadays the only correct bigh hat is an slmost straight crown with a very narrow brim, covered with doth, disping suddenly behind and in front, and extremely narrow at the sides. No meuroling band is worn unless it is absolutely necessary, and then it is as narrow as possible. The city man wears that kind of a hat tipped very far down in front. The countryman, he he from the North, East, South, or West, invariably wears the style of 72, with bell crown, voluminous crape, wide, flat brim, and always wears it with a backward tip.

"Hats are not the only things that countrymen slin upon. There's the matter of shoes, you doubtless remember that eight or ten years and it was correct to wear square-toed, thick-soled shoes. Now, city men wear nothing but marrow, share-pointed shoes, and, of course, countrymen wear the others. They are nilways from eight to ten years behind the age. Another point is in fronsers' pockets. Now, we niways have the pockets in our trousers cut along the downward seam, so that when a man puts his hands into his pocket fits shoulders are naturally thrown back. The countryman still has his pocket cut level with the band around his wast, and when he thrusts his hands into them his shoulders are all humped up. His bat is on the back part of his head, his big, toed shoes stile out prominently, and he looks like what he trice hardest to avoid—a bumpkin in black coids and when he thrust his hand on the back want for the seller ran right

Speakers from the Fatherland Appealing to their Countrymen Here.

A meeting in aid of the freedom of Germany took place yesterday in Forty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, as a sequence to that of the previous Sunday in Irving Hall. J. W. Fritzsche, a member of the German Parliament and L. Viereck, his travelling companion, spoke, Mr. Fritzsche gave a history of the liberty party in Germany from the revolution of 1848 to the present day. He said that the Socialist Democratic party, created by Lasalle in 1859, so largely increased its following that the Government became alarmed and began

to resort to repressive measures. At last the privilege of meeting writing or speaking in opposition to the Government, or even of collecting funds for a liberal or socialist protogends, had been forbidden, and bimself and Mr. Viereck had come to ask citizens of this country of Gorman birth for aid to the cause. If he were only permitted at home to draw crowlessich as that before him the Socialist Democratic cause would soon become triumphant. He road an extract from Busch's "Life of Bismarck," which said that the tyrannical statesman had asserted in his younger and more liberal days that oppression in others, and that if the United States remained insensible to that in Germany site would soon tolerate it at home. The Socialist Democrats in Germany intended to combat the present policy of the Government with all the legislative means in their power; but if the people found it necessary to take up arms for the enforcement of their rights, he would be found in their foremost ranks.

Mr. S. E. Schewitch of this city discussed the low wages and general oppression of the manual labor classes in this country on account of the to resort to repressive measures.

Mr. S. F. Schewitch of this city discussed the low wages and general oppression of the manual labor classes in this country on account of the tyrainty of expital. He said that notwithstanding the oppression of the German Government, the Socialist party was stronger in Germany than ever. If it had leaders it would become very formidable. Not only sympathy and money should be sent there from Germans here, but strong arms should be offered when booled.

Mr. Oshon Wurd said that German writers were originators of radical ideas generally as well as of the Socialist Democratic party. He advocated cooperation, but thought it would come into general vogue through the action of Governments rather than through private atcome into general vogue through the action of Governments rather than through private at-tempts. That existing in England extended only to stores, and was stimulated murely by self-shness, without any thought of the general well being of the human race.

KILLED BY A MANIAC FATHER,

A Little Girl Thrown into a Well During her Mother's Absence.

CARBONDALE, Feb. 20,-Adam Hessier, with his wife and pretty nine-year-old daughter Jennie, have for eight years resided in a peat farmhouse near Hines Corners. Pa., whence ther moved from Rhode Island. In September there have grown into a stand. In September, test a large payment same due upon the place. The funds realized from the sale of grain and produce were found insufficient to pay one-half of the debt. Hessier thought that he would ose his home, and feared his family would saffer. He become despondent. On Friday morning his wile west six miles to her brother's, in the hope of gotting assistance from him. Wille this wile went six miles to her brother's, in the hope of getting assistance from thin. While she was gone Hessier raved like a madman, and declared that his daughter must be gotten out of the way. He carried the frightened crying child to a well at the rear of the house, and, binning her wrists together with a piece of heavy rope, threw her in. She fell twenty-nine feet, striking upon the rocky bottom with a force that was fatal. An invalid lady neighbor saw the proceedings, but could do nothing, as she had not been able to leave her room for tweive years. Hessier was gone when his wife returned, and nothing has been heard of his since. It is believed he wandered to the mountain and perished in the snow.

Largest and best assortment of furniture, carpets, bed.
ding, staves, &c. for each or each payments, at Cowperthwait's, 153, 155, and 157 Chatham at Estab. 1807—45c.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Indiamed Eyelids,
Siyes, &c. rapidly cured by sain gruggists. Depot, 6 Eowery.—45c.

TO MARRY ANOTHER.

The Object of a Divorce Proceeding that Lee to a Lawyer's fleing Disbarred. At the last General Term of the Suprem Court in Brooklyn charges were preferred by Gershom & Seixas against Peter M. Baum, an ings and process of the court, bringing the proments of the court into discredit, and of more gan an absolute divorce suit against Dr. Duane B. Simmons, in Dutchess County, and obtained an order to serve the summons by publication, as the defendant was then in Japan. Bixty-five days later Mr. Seixas received a retainer from do exactly what he pleases, with no one to the defendant with a copy of the papers. The time to answer expired three days before, and | Mr. Seixas mailed to Mr. Baum at Red Hook a note excusing the default on Sept. 9, 1878, and years ago. Formerly we used to pick out the countryman from the throng by his slouch hat, the rim of which increased in proportion to the distance he had travelled from the West. Men from the East wore slouch bats, but they were generally rather small. Men from the West West began at Chicago with four-inch brims, and gradually increased until they reached the Pacific, when the genuine Mexican sembers was not an uncommon sight. Some Southerners still wear slouch hats, but it's a rare thing to find countrymen wearing them this year. Of course a number of city men wear felt hats to-day, and they are unquestionably sensible men, for no hat in the world is so comfortable and at the same times of complete a shade for the cysts as a broad-brimmed felt. Still, its most enthusiastic advocate can't claim that it's a fashionable head covering."

"As usual, by the hat. Now, every countrymen wears a tile. Nothing but a silk bat will do; and they always cover the greater part of it by a wide band of crape; not that they're really in mourning, although the country cousin's capacity for being in mourning is really unimited, but because there is always a tendency to sober everything bright and striking about their costumes for fear it will lock loud. Nowadays the only correct high hat is an almost straight crown with a very narrow brim, covered with cith, dipping sandenly behind and in front, and extremely narrows at the sides. No mourating band is worn unless. for one Annie Rose, who appeared in Pough-Simmons's nunt and four days later Mrs. Simmons's nunt and four days later Mrs. Simmons believing berself to be divorced, married W. C. Clearwater. When Mr. Baum assured Mrs. Simmons that he had obtained a valid decree of divorces in pand him \$400, making \$1.798 in all.

Mr. Clearwater and his wife soon quarrelled, and on Aug. 20, 1879, he began an neiter to an

not been legally divorced, and it is alleged that Mr. Baum, assuring Mrs. Clearwater (Simmons) that Clearwater could not maintain his action, got 5500 more from her to defend her. No proof was offered by the defendant's counsel, and upon Oct. 4 the marriage was declared hull and void.

Mrs. Simmons then sued Baum for \$3,000 damages for faise and frandulent representations, and for formulating a fletitious indigness or decree. Baum was arrested and hold in \$3,000 tait. Mrs. Simmons, in her affidiavit, awore that he had threatened to have her arrested criminally, because no effectual decree of divorce had been granted or filed. Under the circumstances it was calmed that Airs. Simmons was subject to presecution for bignany. The suit was subsequently compromised for \$750 Air. Baum giving his note for that sum. Justice Barnard on April 10, 1880, annulled the decree of divorce signed by Judge Oscorn in Mrs. Simmons's favor. Upon the motion, Dr. Simmons's counsel read an affiliation of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum whom she was knew, to note Poughkeepsie and personate a woman by the name of Jessie Barton, representing increed as affiliative from Yokehama, Japan, and to swear that Daane B. Simmons have he having ust arrived from Yokehama, Japan, and to swear that Daane B. Simmons have to be knowledge been guity of a luttery in Japan. She swears further that she gaver was in Yokohama, and that Peter M. Baum knew that the evidence she gave was antrue.

was natrie.

The General Term has granted the motion to dishar Peter M. Baum so far as to suspend him from pricining in all the courts of this State for one year from the entering of the order. Justice Gilbert was in favor of disharorder. Justice Gibert was in favor of disbar-ring bim entirely.

Mr. Baum is about 50 years old, and is well known about Poughkeepsie. Dr. Simmons holds a position under the Jamanese Government. After his wife's adventure with Cicarwater, Dr. Simmons obtained an absolute divorce from her. The proceedings all stated from a sudden affection which storang up between Mrs. Sim-mons and Cicarwater, and Baum was employed to remove all obstacles to the match. In his de-lease the attempted to throw the blame upon Cicarwater.

a clay bank. The simple Dutch folk, the negross, and the children believed that it was the footprint of the davil. One story was that Old footprint of the devil. One story was that Old Nick encountered a Dutch nearo there late one night and challenged him to dance. The negro and the devil began a breakdown, and the former danced with such energy and so long that the devil was completely livel out, and angrily kicking the boulder so hard as to leave his footprint there, he disappeared. The old Dutch negroes, as they were called, were famous for their dancing. The veteral Long Islanders are wont to tell stories of negroes dancing for enis on a barn floor in olden times, and they say that modern ministraisy is a tame imitation of the fun given by these old Dutch servants.

dancing for eets on a barn floor in olden times, and they say that modern minstreips is a tame imitation of the fun given by these old Dutch servants.

The above, however, is not deemed the true legend of Martenes's lane. Mr. Alden J. Spooner, a typical old Long Islander, who haunis the recessars of the library of the Long Island Hisbarical Society, which he helped to found, has preserved the accepted legend. It has been printed and illustrated, and now adors the reasing room of the society's new building. This version of the legend as that Joost, an old heare it didler, whose Nubian countenance was fringed with gray wool, was returning to his home into one Saturday hight, after having iddical for a dance in the old Vanderreer mansion. Joost was in good spirits, because good spirits were in him, and when he came down Martenes's since he thought the stars above him were so beautiful that he would sit down upon the big grantic boulder and compess a time to them. He resined his bow, custioned his chin upon the woolly learnt that rested upon his fiddle, rolled his eyes heaven ward, and began to make delightful music. The strains floated dramily sway in the straines of the night, and presently the little stars began to fluiter and then, as Joost was in the centary of making music for a celestial role, a second fiddle starred a strain. Joost turned and saw the devit with fiddle and bow in band. The devit make day of the large of a play all the traces he know, and Joost was original. The devit thue challenged the negro to play all the traces he know, and should his early have deven myed norse composed; but went his foot, and played with all his might, as though dater ained to outdo the dovit is main sirrend. The devit never have access the fluide strings heating time with his foot, and played with all his might, as though determined to outdo the dovit is now and first fluide also.

Joost stopped now and then to tighten up his fluide strings and room one time to another, but the devit seemed to know them all. At length

The devil tossed his fidile and bow into the air, where they disappeared, and giving the granic boulder a kex disappeared in a shower of sparks, and amid the smoll of sulphur, ex-

of sparks, and amid the smoll of sulphur, ex-ciaiming. That beam the devil."

The next morning a Dutchman, driving his cows through the lane on the way to pasture, saw one of them stop and smill a fields that was lying in the arase, covered with daw. Then he saw Joset sprawled out upon the turf, fast naisep. Near him there was a yellow stone bottle, which, although empty, shill had the aroma of Schnapps. Joost, when aroused, went toward home with a lime step and an assing head. Recalling his experiences of the night, he went back the same day, and there in the beautious was the exact print of the devil a cloven foot.

The Very Latest.

The newest thing in street advertising is the notoyment of men wearing painted signs who sweep ossions in the muddy streets. The pedestrian naturally seeks the path through the weal of sight, and as he passes ever he meets the stalwart sweeper and cannot fail to read upon his back.

BUY PERKINS'S PICKLED PERSIMMONS

INTO THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

GEORGE ALDRIDGE'S RIDE WITH THE SIX HUNDRED AT BALAKLAVA.

One of the Gayly Accounted Troopers that Pol-lowed Lord Cardigan Over Gaus and Cos-sack Squadrons Twenty-seven Tears Ago. A painter who should want a model for a British dragoon, having the front, the form, the seat of a veteran trooper, with clear blue eyes. Simmons, by Peter M. Baum, her attorney, be- a beard the color of sunshine, and a modesty that blushes when he is spoken to, might do worse than to seek George Aldridge at Charles W. Dickel & Co.'s Riding Academy, in West Fifty-sixth street. Aldridge happened to enlist in the Eleventh Hussars at Brighton, the watering place, in

1852, when he was 23 years old. Two years later, between 9 and 10 o'clock on an October morning, the hussars were "at easo" in the Crimes. On the previous day there had been signalling all along the Russian lines, and the silies knew that something was going to be done. The Eleventh had been reconnoitering the Seventeenth Hussars. They formed a light

that morning with the Fourth, the Eighth, and the Seventeenth Hussars. They formed a light brigade, but there were so many absentees on account of sickness that the brigade numbered only 980 men. The men were stretching their legs on the ground and feeling that their part of the work was over for the day. To their right, between them and the black rocks of Balaklava, was Earl Lucan's and Lord Scarlet's heavy artillery. Behind them was an approaching body of infaniry, but it was yet twelve miles away. It was let that no move would be made until that ground could be evered with a forced march. It had been found that the Russians were about to move down through a ravine behind Sugarload Hill, toward Balaklava harbor, where lay the British supplies. Sugarload Hill bristled with Russian guns. Further in front the Russians redoubts on a range of chalk hills, but it was the tweive-gun field battery that menaced the road to Balaklava. Frence Hill, behind which lay the Light Brigade, was a mile and a nail from this battery. Between It and the battery was a plan, across which the battery covered thereond. Aldridge was in Troop A, on the right of the Eleventh, which formed the right of the flaventh, which formed the right of the flaventh and did not give the matter much thought. He saw Capt. Nolan salute Loyd Cardigan had a long look at the guns over the hill. Then he turned to the brigade, and, as if explaining the matter to a party of gentlemen, said:

"Mon there are the guns (pointing toward then there are the guns (pointing toward then from Earl Lucan's Heavy Brigande. and on Aug. 20, 1872, he began an action to an-put the marriage on the ground that she had not been legally divorced, and it is alleged that Mr. Baum, assuring Mrs. Clearwater (Simmons)

fontry to support them, so far as they could see.
But Trumpet-Major Dan Wall blow the order:
"Advance; cehelon from the centre," and the
brigate formed and moved forward at a walk
up over the hill. The Eleventh and the Seventeenth formed in the first line, two deep, Behind
the Eleventa, but extending beyond it, role the
Eighth, while the Fourth rode is the rear of
left of the first line, while extending beyond it.
"Here goes the last of the Cardigans," said
the leader as he rode over the hill.
His only brother had previously been killed
in a charge in India.
Lord Cardigan, six feet high, rode a flery
clostnut horse, with a white off heel. He hed
the kind of face Aldridga says that men love to
follow into battle. Beside him rode the trumpet-major; behind him rode his adjutant, while
in front of the mao rode the capteins. The men
were searled Sconsers and blue jackets, tuckled
around their necks swayed with its dangling
sleeves from their left shoulders, while from
the tops of their tail bearskin pussives the bright
scarlet bags depended to the shoulder.
Aidridge's size placed him in the front rank,
and as the Light Brigade trotted into the plain
he saw the Russians at their guos less than a
mile and a haif away, while soon the heavy
guns from the rode ults further to the left began
to blaze. Aldridge saw troops C and I of the
Boyal Horse Artillery galloping up on the left
flank. Their guns were soon unlimbered, and
to blaze. Aldridge saw troops C and I of the
Rossian battery. If was partly a cross fire, and
it was kept up until for any and compers
lineins sout off the Russians from their view.
So much aid the Light Brigade got in the

It was kept up until the advance of the troopers linely shot off the Russians from their view. So much aid the Light Brigade got in their charge. A few men had quitted their saddles when the order. Front; form line!" was sounded. This

A few men had quitted their was sounded. This order, "Front; form line I" was sounded. This draw the eatire body out into one line two horsemen deep. The battery was now felling their ranks with broken shell and canister. The showed every man where he ought to go.

The guns were now allent, but behind them were revealed squadrons of Polish and Cossack

The guns were now silent but behind them were revealed squadrons of Polish and Cossack cavalry.

"I can see them now," said Aldridge, "in their dark gray uniforms, standing boit upright in their stirrups, astride of their stanted ponies, and grasping their long spears. These spears had a snarp steel point on the handle end as well as on the other and. This was for service at close quarters."

Through these squadrons, as they stood waiting, the Englishmen made their way. Outside of the question of the quality of the men, a reason why the English broke through was that they were better mounted. Their horses were heavier. Some were speared to death, but comparatively few. When they had proken through the lines. Lord Cardigan was seen leading the way back through the open space, and all his men followed hits. Had the commanders of the linesian cavalry had presence of mind, Aldridge says, they could have captured every man left alive in the brigace, but they seemed to be struck dumb with astonishment.

Had through the guns sagin Lord Cardigan led the way. Again the cannon from the reduction and from Suzarioaf Hill stormed at them with shell, and it was not long before the field battery had been remained and was touring shell and can lister into their backs. The singular in going and country was frightful.

held battery had been remained and was bouring shell and canister into their backs. The shapped of the property of the beauty of the seventh of the held the belonged, started into the charge with loo nen. It returned with only seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and only one man out of the seventeen alive and the lower part of his right leg with piaces of broken stell, but the bone was not broken. He was near the right of the line. His first wound was received in the early wart of the charge, at the same time that Co. Mand, who commanded the Royal Horse Artillery, was wounded. Co. Mand afterward ostained for Addrage a position on the Brighton police force. Before he left the military service he was made a drill sergeant or rough rider. He never drank a drop of liquor, and while he was in the service he was never sick a day. As a policeman, he once cartured a wife marderer, who blew off part of Abirdige's coat tall with the discharge of a horse pistol in the affects of Brighton. He also saved from drowning a little son of George White, the Chief of the Brighton police force, the has a four-cinen medal, on the classe of which are the worns: "Aima," Inkerman," "Balakhaya," and "Sebastopol," He also has a Turkish medal given by the Sultan.

Capt. Leroy, now a clery man at Bondville, N. Y., is a survivor of the Bright by a Land Sille.

A Train Wrecked by a Land Stide. Hamiltoniu Bo, Va., Feb. 20.—A freight train in the Valley Bullstad was wreeked about 12 o'clock to day a short distance abouth of Fort Defaute. The recited was caused by a slade in the deep cut near that statuser John Waker, dead mayer at Harrisonburg, who seriously, if not merially wannied. The train was completely wreeked but although there were a number of possengers, no one was writingly hiptored.

Corried Away by an lee Floc.

Court Calendars This Day.

TALMAGES TWELFTH YEAR.

His Great, Massive, Deep, Bread, Heaven-Piercing Hallelujah, A white-winged dove held in its bill a big floral figure " 12 " in front of the organ in the Brooklyn Tabernacie vesterday morning. Festoons of evergreens and bouquets of flowers decorated the pulpit. The occasion was the twelfth anniversary of Dr. Talmage's pastorate. Throngs filled the seats and sisles. Dr. Talmage said: "It's astonishing what a favorite number 12 is in the Scriptures. There were patriarchs, twelve changers, twelve silver bulls, twelve bullocks, twelve lambs the first year, twelve stones taken from the depths of Jordan to build a from the depths of Jordan to build a memorial, twelve lions on the steps of Solomon's throne, twelve legions of angels, twelve aposties, twelve baskets of fragments of the loaves and fishes, twelve stars in the crown in Revetations, twelve gates of heaven with twelve pearle, and twelve foundations. On this twelfth anniversary of my pastorate, if you ask ms to say in hard figures the result of these welve years, I should tell you that last year our rescipts were \$19.946.65; our expenses were \$25.966.67; our Sabbath school collections were \$77.902; our Sabbath school numbers 1.405. We received during the year \$40 members on profession of faith, and \$1 from other churches, Wo have received during my ministry 2.793 members, and have \$2.296 members now. I had thought, in this sermon, of making mention of the obstacles and fires of persecution and abuse that we have met. But if I wanted to build a groan I do not know in what forest I would get the obstacles and fires of persecution and abuse that we have met. But If I wanted to build a groan I do not know in what forest I would get my timber, or in what quarry I would dig the foundation stone, or who would construct for me the tremolo of the only stop that would be required. This morning I will occupy my time in a great, massive, deep, broad, heaven-piercing hallelujab. God help me while I preselt to keep away from the orthodox but unbearable sin of pulpit duiness. [Laughter.]

"A Brooklyn pastorate is always difficult. All denominations send their best preachers here. For thirty years Brooklyn has been surging with homiletics and electric eloquence. Her pulpits have contained Bethune. Cox. Spear. Vatton. Farley. Cuyler. Scudder. Ludlow, Beecher, Storrs, and Vandyke. (Great laughter.) If you make a slip in a commercial figure there are 500 merchants to notice if. If you throw out amanchor or furl a sail wrong there are slip cartains ready to wonder whether you are as ignorant of theology as you are of navigation. Laughter.] A Brooklyn postor is always concaetains ready to wonder whether you are as ig-nurant of theology as you are of navigation. (Lamphier.) A Brooklyn pastor is always con-spicuous. Newspapers print his sermons. A newspaper is a pulpit on the wing. There is more preaching on Monday than on Sunday. The press is omniverous and all-eyed. Every-body comes to Brooklyn, which is really New York in its better mood. Strangers have not seen New York until they have seen Brooklyn. The East River is the chasm into which mer-chants drop all carss when they come home. If they commit business sins in New York they come to Brooklyn to repent of them. (Laughter.) A Brooklyn pastorate is the greatest altitude of conspicuosity.

A Brooklyn pastorate is the greatest attitude of completensity.

The past shows that brevity of service is a characteristic of Brooklyn pastors. Some go quickly. Sometimes they come with a great bare of trumpets, but they get extinguished before they are distinguished. Some get preached out in two or three years. (Laughter, it is a great happiness to preach in Brooklyn, because in no other place have they more care for their ministers. They are a kind genial, genicus, sympathetic becode. Brooklyn is good place to live in. The air we get here has not been breathed over two or three times. God has kept this church going with his momengood page to live in. The air we get here has not been breathed over two or three times. God has kept this church going with his momentum. We have got ail over our financial perturbations. And now I want wratten on all the gighteen doors of this church. 'Sympathy.' Let us preach a radiant gospel, so that when a young man course here he may think he has by mistake got into heaven. [Laughter.] Let us have sympathy for all—for fallen men and fallen women. When a young man falls, don't you say. I never would have yielded to that temptation.' You old hypocrite, you would have been the first to fall. (Laughter.) Let us have sympathy for all. If that's not gospel, I don't know what gospel is.

During all my twenty-four years' service as a preacher. I have never had one sick day that made me lose a service. Preaching is healthy work. The numbers who come here are simply marvellous. If I find when Lect to heaven that at least 100,000 souts have not been brought to

work. The numers woo come here are simply marvellous. If I find when I get to heaven that at least 100,000 souls have not been brought to God through my ministry, I will ask to be excused, so as to come down and try to stone for that dead failure."

JOHNNY SKAE'S BIG CHANCE.

Worth 510,000,000 Two Years Ago, To-day

From the Curson City Appeal. A little more than two years since Johnny A little more than two years since Johnny Sias, whom everybody knows, would visit Carson several times a month, and as he passed down the street from the railroad depot, with an independent swagger, and a more independent in the look in his eye, men would enviously gaze after him and express their convections that he would soon outstrip any single member of the Braniza firm in the possession of millions. This was when Sierra Nevada and Union were selling at from \$250 to \$300 per share, and Skne was supposed to hold \$0,000 shares of the stock of those two miles. At that period he would shout the weather or some conjectual topic, and a more integrated that no sold that weather or some conjectual topic, and a more integrated that no sold the weather or some conjectual topic, and a more integrated that no sold the water of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have been a sure of the sold that we have sold that we have sold that we have sold the sold that we have a sure of the sold that we have sold the sold that we have a sold that we have sold the sold that we have a sold that they have a sold that they have a sold of the sold that we have a sold that they have a sold of the sold that we have a sold that they have a sold that annewine; he imagined himself a 100 millionaire, whose millions were safely deposited in the bowels of the earth. Of that he felt certain. In the mean time he entertained his friends in regal style. He invited them from San Francisco to participate in princely fish and champagne banquets, which were spread near the reservoir of the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Works, from which the lucious trout were taken, and in various other ways extended his hospitality to friends in such a manner that they crivately called him "Prince John." In the midst of this, however, he did one prudent thing, and that was in settling \$250,000 in bonds upon his wife. Believing that the stock of the mines of which he was so heavy a holder was sure to reach at least \$1,000 per share, he hypothecated the same to the Nevada Bank, and purchased several thousand shares on a margin. Soon thereafter the market crashed, and it was not long before his stocks were quoted at \$50 and \$60 per share. Of course that hearly ruined Skae; but being a man of nerve and desirous of retrieving his lost expectually, he kept on dabbling in stocks which at one time might have placed him in an enviably independent costion, until he iost all that he had saved from the first blow; and it is even said that the \$250,000 which he settled upon his wife went the way of the rest. Now Johnny Skae is in Arizona, in place of living in invary and superlative elegance, seeking a bonanza, which he probably will never find. It is inxary and superlative elegance, seeking nanza, which he probably will never find, only once in a lifetime that one man in a mi is so enchantingly smiled, upon by Fortus

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES. Biancock's Popular Majority Over Garfield, 8,10G.

The exact popular result of the Presidential election has been long in dispute our system of electing President and Vice-President not requiring official consolidation of the popular vote. The Equirer has placed itself in communication with the proper officials of every State in the Union, and has obtained from the Secretaries of State or Returning Boards the full official returns of the whole vote. The following table has been prepared with great care, and the proof diligently compared with the letters of the officials above indicated. It will be noted that Gen, Hancack's popular majority over Gen, Garfield is 8.106, and that in a total vote of 9.169.213, tien, darfield is in a minority of 336.045.

Following is the table, which is official:

From the Chickman Engage

2,616

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET,

There are but two topics of conversation in speculative circles—the Funding bill and the position of Jay Gould in the market. Even the tupe quotations were frequently disregarded on Saturday in the excitement of discussing the probable working of the three per cent. bonds. Curiously enough, nobody seems to have made up his mind whether the Funding bill means contraction or inflation. The officers of the various banks seem to be the only persons who have agreed upon the verdict that the new bill is an outrage upon the banking interests of the country. The outery in this respect is as unanimous as is the threat of withdrawing or reducing the bank note circulation unless the taxation upon the banking business is abolgrumble at the new bill; but, like everybody else who has a grievance to ventilate, these corporations are exaggerating the facts. That their position was much better before—so much better, indeed, as to frequently embolden them to embark in very risky speculative loans—cannot be questioned. But their business is far from being unprofitable, even if the taxes are maintained. One of the most solid and intelligont of the Hebrew bankers discussed the

whole question yesterday in the following words: capital deposited in three per cent, bonds. It gets \$30,000 per annum. Upon this deposit of a million it is authorized to issue notes of circulation to the amount of \$900,000, upon most of which it gets six per cent, interest. The bank practically disburses only \$100,000, upon which it draws yearly a profit of \$39,000, less taxes. I am perfectly willing to carry on business upon a basis of that kind. Of course, they have to keep a reserve fund, but who has not? There is no business in the world that does not

require a reserve."

The threat of retiring the circulation is quite futile. The banks cannot withdraw their bonds against greenbacks. They must pay in their own notes, and this could not be done in several years, the notes being scattered all over the country. Unless they advertise a premium for the return of their notes, the process of getting them over the counter will be necessarily a very slow one. Meanwhile the country will probably become accustomed to the three per cent, standard, prices will adjust themselves to it, and business as well as speculation will be-come settled upon the new basis.

That, meanwhile, considerable commotion may be experienced in values is very likely. That a great many widows and orphans will be pinched in their incomes is absolutely That a large number of people retired from active business life will have to resume work for the purpose of making up the differonce between the values of their new three per cent, and their old five per cent, coupons is also certain. But all these objections must give way to the much more important consideration of the reduction of the fixed charges of the National Treasury, and the lessening of the burdens of taxation.

The great trouble, however, with the law-

givers of this country is that, while they are extremely fond of reductions in disbursements. they seem always to discover some new reasons for not reducing duties and taxes, and this is the main cause of the popular opposition to the Funding bill. That a three per cent, bond of the United

States will be intrinsically a better security than a similar bend of any of the European Governments is a quite plausible assumption. The country is richer in natural resources, and is much less exposed to the risks of being entangled in foreign or civil wars. But her resources require development, and no nation as young as this has ever seen capital satisfied with a paltry return of three per cent. The rate is considered too low even in the oldest and richest countries of Europe, and neither England nor France has been able to sell its three per cent. Government securities at par. The whole of the projected issue of seven hundred millions will, therefore, have to be absorbed at home; and it seems more than doubtful whether this can be done, unless the Government is on exceptionally good terms with the banking institutions of the country, and induces them e put their shoulders stoutly to the wheel. That Europe cannot be counted upon in floating the new bonds is evident, for, while a foreigner may prefer an American five per cent, bond to a three per cent, of his own country, he will certainly give preference to his home security when the rate of interest is the same, and when, besides, he can buy it

cheaper. The defeat of those who favored a three and a half per cent, funding operation was due, acing consideration:

"If we had passed a three and a half per cent, bill, the bankers all over the world would have made a syndicate with our own financial dabbiers, put a premium upon the bonds, stolen all the profits, and left the investor worse off than he is now."

Jay Gould's position in the stock market is

the other great question of the day in financial

circles. He is loaded with stocks up to his teeth. He has made many millions during his injunitous Wall street career, but he has not one-quarter of the strength necessary to carry nis load. He is borrowing money all around. In one bank alone he is known to have pledged 80,000 shares of Western Union. Several millions have been handed over to him toward new cable enterprises, Mexican schemes, and Southwestern consolidations. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to be backing him heavily, and some vague rumors concerning a little check of \$13,000,000 have been making the round of certain offices not unknown to Mr. Vanderbilt. What can be he reason of the great untaxed risking his millions in Mr. Gould's enterprise, is a puzzle whispered that Gould has obtained an absolute hold upon him, arising out of the true inwardness of the Western Union consolidation. The two speculators have now to walk arm in arm for fear that one should disclose the truth about the proceedings of the other. The mass of Wabash, Southwestern, and Union Pacific securities which Jay Gould has to carry is simply amazing. To this the heavy load of Western Union and Jersey Central has now been added, True, most of the Southwestern securities cost him scarcely anything at all. But he suffered immense losses inst summer and autumn, when he was bearing the trunk lines. the St. Paul, and the Northwestern, Anybody who will take the trouble of looking up in Mr. Gould's organs the financial articles printed three or four months ago will be surprised at the difference in the tone of his inspirations. He was as wild a bear when stocks were seiling at fifteen or twenty per cent, lower as he is now a bull. He has, perhaps, a larger and stronger following now than he had then. But his followers do not seem to be able to stand long by him. Even men like U. S. Graut and C. P. Woerishoffer, who are not easily scared. are reported to have given him up.

His recent change of front is easily accounted for. He is builting stocks at the present absurdly inflated prices, simply because he must market at least a portion of his holdings, and he cannot do so unless prices go higher and give him margin enough to sell on. One-third of his heldings of Western Union or Jersey Central thrown upon the market would knock the whole list down ten points.

I should like to see, just for fun," said one of the leaders of the old Twenty-third street party, "what Wall street would look like if Gould had been on board the Batavia, or if his doctor could be induced to discover some incurable disease in Gould's heart, liver, or kid-Ricoun: Hays.

An Infant Suing for the Loss of his Parents.

West virginia 40.244 57.2851 9.387 Wisconsin 144.285 17.2851 91 98

Total 4410384 4424000 313800 1133 10791/2122

Whole vote 9, 188.215 18.305

A METHODIST HITS MOODY.

RELIGIOUS BUSHWHACKERS MADE BY THE EVANGELIST'S LABORS.

His Followers Sald to Let their Hair Graw C. S. Williams Criticises in Pinin Language The great central reason, in the opinion of the Rev. C. S. Williams of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, why there is a decline in church-going is that people have become

"What is it that they talk about?" he asked, yesterday morning. "Isn't it about fine houses in Fifth avenue? Why, then, should not the young bloods of New York be saying to themselves: 'Hold on. Wait a little, and I'll show you something in the way of a house?" is more and more display, and more and more of the earth for the earth's sake.

"Lately there was a contest over a dead millonaire's will. How the skeletons were dragged out of the closets! Wasn't it horrible? Wasn't it ghastly? How all the ghouls came up and chattered and grinned out of the graves! Worldiness has grown rank. If the Church of God has that in it which makes it fair and honorable, which gives it dignity, it must set its face against all this. It does set its face against it, and if it doesn't it is worldly itself, and is laughed at. What can the Church do as a financial institution? What a miserable failure it is! Danie! Webster dead was a noble form, but was that the Danie! Webster that could thunder in the Senate?

"A man has a toothache, but he says he must go to business. He pockets the toothache. On Sunday morning he says: My dear, you and the children go to church. My tooth hurts me.' There is no money in the church. Will not the minister and the chorister be there? Oh, yes. They are paid.

"We owen debt of honor to Christ which is not only equal but superior to any money obligation. A tradesman presented a promissory note to an Eggiish nobleman. I can't pay it,' said the nobleman. But these piles of money on this table before you, 'remonstrated the tradesman. They must go to pay debts of honor. They naust be paid. You can compelme to pay you. Very well, 'rejoined the tradesman, and here is your money.'"

Another reason for the decline in churchgoing. Mr. Williams thought, was the want of personal attachment to the church. He imitated the manner of a church member who got miffed at some other member and walked out of the churches. He led men out of the churches. He led men out of the churches. He led men out of the churches. When men get the idea that any kind of religious bushwhacking is as good as organized and time, a recreation, instead of organized laber.

"The church is your post," and he: "no matter who is disagreeable, plant your flag there and stand by it. I do not believe that there is a man in the country more pious or who has a greater desire to do right th "Lately there was a contest over a dead mil-lionaire's will. How the skeletons were dragged

Rome gathers rich and poor, and places them side by side.

Indmit, said Mr. Williams, that there are not many genuses in the ministry; but you don't want genuses in your lawyer, or in your physician, or in your shoemaker; why, then, in your minister? I believe that there is more of piety and self-sacrifice in the ministry than there is in any other body of men. The demand for eloquence is inconsistent with the demand that a minister shall be a man of affairs, and that he shall be constantly running in and out. Eloquence comes from study in a quiet library in a composed frame of mind."

From the Washington Republican

From the Washington Republican.

Some five or alx years ago Butier had a very the historian bloodhound that he prized very highly, and which had been given to him by a Beston friend. One day the dog was missing, and Mr. Butler was very angry. He advertised extensively for There, but for many day, he could hear nothing from his favorite. At length the dog was brought home by a pale young man and Mr. Butler wait lingly paid him \$\frac{3}{2}\$ as a reward. Soon afterward Tiger was scain missing, and the same acony was affered by Mr. Butler. Again the same young man returned the dog, and Mr. Butler again shelled out a V. But this time he tied up the age and ordered his man to keep an axira watch on his kennel. In three weeks that dog was again missing, and no search that could be made turned him up. Mr. Butler had the young man who had twice found him hunted up by the police and accused him of having stolen Tuer. The charge could not be proven, however, and then detectives were put to work on the case. They soon reported that he dog had left he city. M. Butler, visiting the Treasury Department, had a later service in the track of that dog. First they got a could be made they are the story of the city. M. Butler, visiting the Treasury Department, had a later service in the track of that dog. First they got a could be made they be a first they were looking for counterfelters and hong him in minimapoles. Ind. They visited many cities and the public though they were looking for counterfelters and bong high E. They were, in reality, after Ben Butler dog. First after a search of nearly a year they gave up the Clase, and Tiger has hever to this day been head from.

The Biggest Horse Yet.

Another hig horse for the Barnum London circues arrived in Bridgeport learing his by steamer. The aminal is twenty-two hands high, weaks a trifle over 2,800 pounds, and is a periest monster, being fully a lost higher than the one now at the grounds.

P. Ryan's Whereabouts.

Paddy Ryan, the pugillat, is supposed to be in Canada, and it is said be gave a sparring exhibition at Martinel on Friday night for the behefit of Paddy Ryan, the refuges.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

BIRIATEUR ALMANAC -- TRUE DAY. Suprises 6 23 Suprets 5 27 Moon rises ... 12 45 Sandy Hook. 12 20 Gev Island, 12 58 Hell Gate... 2 47

Arrived-Suner, Feb. 20 Ss Main, Barre, Bremen Feb. 6, via Southampton Scycline Gleadell, Livermod Feb. 8, via Liverpo Ss John P. Best, Vander Heyden, Vokohama. Ss Alexandris, Lindquister, Messina. Se Marro Ca-tle, Reed, Charleston. iss Morra Castie, Reed, Charleston.
Sc. Zeland, Wever, Antiwers.
Sc. Wyanoke, Coach, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk.
Sc. Richmond, Stevens, Michmond.
Sc. Glancie, Braze, Risson.
Schip Mardaine, Merer, Ricemen.
Ship Comet, Genles, Breinen.
Ship Comet, Genles, Breinen.
Ship Alma, Christoffers Recineu.
Hark Victor, Parkins, Lynn.
Brix Mount, Werodisen, Publin.
Brix Maggie, Roberts, Bahta.

MARRIED.

CURREY-FERRIS.—At the residence of the bride's motion, Feel kir. N.Y. Fels, 17. Cornella Nelson Ferris to the Little School Ferris Francisco.

HAY Note of the Control Ferris Francisco.

Ed. School A. Jacobsky O. H. Hayers, Notated School Ferris Francisco.

Ed. D. Besth of New York, Notated Feb. 15. at Marrago, Talbot County, Md. by the Mey. Mr. Croper Abraham & Patternson of Harrason & March 1988.

Fallers of Harrason Patternson Patternson of Harrason Control Feb. 15. at Marrago, Talbot County, Md. by the Mey. Mr. Croper Abraham & Patternson of Harrason Patternson Control Feb. 15. 200

INGRAHAM—In Johnsonville, Feb. 18. Mrs. Sarah Ingraham, sae 147 years. She was in full possession of her faculties in to the minimal of death. MEYHER -In Bro. Airy, on Schmiday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. John C. Meyers, in her 44th year. Funera Toe-slay innorming at I be clock, at her late residence 28 Marry av., Brooklyn, E. D. Interment at Cleat and S. J. 200 trail, from Earlay at W. and E. B. SHEVLEN—After a short libras, John Shevlen. His noneral will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 22, from 250 West 18th Mt., at 1 o clock.

DIED.

Special Rotices.

A POWERFUL DETECTIVE STORY.

OLD STONEWALL, OLO STONEWALL, OLD STONEWALL THE COLORADO DETECTIVE. THE COLORADO DETECTIVE, THE COLORADO DETECTIVE. BEADY THIS MORNING IN NO. 17 OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEW YORK WEEKLY.

This is a most exching Decenary Story, full of dramatic medence. It was written expressly for and can be read

NEW YORK WELKLY.

NEW YORK WHEKLY. NEW YORK WEEKLY. NEW YORK WEEKLY.

WARRANTED FOR BS YEARS, AND NEVER FALLED
TO CITE COURS SAVIES FALLED
SAMEAUPA, Salon Intended, SUSTRIALISTING SECing Bellings, also throughly any of all National Secing Bellings, also expressly that it was Chromic
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Close Sands a princip is Dr TOMASS VENETIAN
LANDENT

LINIMENT.
Notes one trying it yet ever be without it, ever dog pitvalida Se que it.
There and it is ever mater have been concretel from all frames, the first with a case of the second from all sold in any case of older.
Sold it wall the Drigger deat to any case of older. DIPHIMILITA.

Aimost all " roat siments are now supposed to be dipli-theria. This idea were to paratyze the friends. Whenever a sorthers in the threat arms are reject should at once be had to RENNE's MARCO OIL. It draws the in-

THEFE AND EVERTHING WANTER TRUDGE BUTTON THE BUTTON BUTT